FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1837. [NO. 1060.

...ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
...per annum, if paid in advance;
...aid during the year of subscrip-
...$3 50 at the end of the year.

...ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
...or the first, and thirty cents for each
...publication. Advertisers are requested
...number of insertions desired, or they
...inued till forbid, and charged accord.

...the Editor must be post paid.

...ales at Auction.

...day, 26th inst., will be sold, by virtue
...d of Trust to S. N. Richardson, the en
...f GOODS, of James Mahoney, consist-

...ROCERIES,

...ods, Hardware and Cut-
...ockery, Hats, Shoes, &c.
...eral, and at sale.
...ILLKINGS & BELDEN, Auct'rs.
...ber 20. 59-ts.

...EAL ESTATE
...T AUCTION.

...day the 14th October, will be sold at
...rket House, that desirable property
...nt, known as the residence of Henry
...pied at present by Mr. P. Pearce.
...

T. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*
59-tf.

...gains, Bargains!!

...G OFF AT ABOUT COST AND CHARGES.

...scriber being anxious to close his bu
...n Fayetteville, now offers his stock of

GOODS,

...uced prices. Those wishing to pur-
...o well to call, the Stock being large
...orted.
...shing to buy on time, shall be accom-
...6, and 9 months.

—*Also*—

...STORE, on Market Square, and a ve-
...AREHOUSE, on Liberty street.
...e Stock of Goods and Property will be
...vate purchasers until the 15th Nov.,
...ll disposed of by that day, will be sold
...ic Auction. Therefore, those wishing
...will do well to call while the assort-
...plete.

WM. S. LATTA.
...20, 1837. 59 6w.

...GIGERICH,

...RESPECTFULLY,

...m Fayetteville on the 6th Oct. next,
...e purpose of attending to his profes-
...will take a room at A. S. Browne's, Gil-
...t. Persons wishing to consult him
...call soon, as his stay will not exceed
...ys. He expects to tarry a few days in
...during Court, on his way from the

...1837. 59-3w.

...ELIZA A. HATCHEL,

...NS thanks to the Citizens of Fayette-
...for the former patronage she has re-
...respectfully informs the citizens of
..., and its vicinity, that she will resume
...the 1st Monday in October next, in the
...formerly taught in, on Mumford Street.
...ttention to the education and improve-
...e pupils, she hopes to meet with a share
...tronage. The following branches will
...—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithme-
...tic, Grammar, and Parsing, Ancient
...n History, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric,
...Astronomy, Drawing and Painting on
...tin and Paper, Painting with theorems,
...Transposition and Ebony Painting, Em-
...and Emboss Embroidery print work.
...Bead work in all its elegant varieties,
...dle work, Ornamental shell, and fancy
...

59 3w.

...emale Academy.

...ayetteville Female Academy will be o-
...d again on the third Monday of October
...e same spacious buildings at the foot of
..., under the conduct of able and accom-
...hers; where all the various branches of
...ducation, (Music included) will be
...d where Pupils may be accommodated
...in a genteel family. Terms as usual.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
...ville, Sept. 19. 59-tf.

Notice.

...ue of a Deed of Trust executed by John
...edman, on the 21st day of October, 1836,
...rposes therein mentioned, the Subscri-
...pose to Public Sale, under the Market
...the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday,
...October next, the HOUSE AND LOT on
...reet, occupied by said Stedman as a
...House. Also, another Lot near the same
...n as the Stable Lot. Also, all the House-
...Kitchen Furniture, Cart, Dray, &c.
...at the time of sale.

THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.
...ville, Sept. 9, 1837. 59ts.

...DDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full ...the above articles, and all others usual...his line, made of the best materials and ...ship, which will be sold on the most rea...erms.

...urns his sincere thanks to the friends and ...s of the late firm, for the liberal support ...m, and assures all that may call on him ...that they shall be accommodated with ... kind of work, he having made all the ...dles of the late establishment for ten ..., and having formed an association with ...enced Harness Maker, who has worked ...te firm for five years past, he flatters ...hat they will be able to give satisfaction ...o may call on them. All orders in their ...kfully received and punctually attended ...iring done at the shortest notice and on ... reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.
...ber 10, 1837. 58 3m.

...The business hereafter will be conducted ...e firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

...hildren's Toy Books,

...at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

75 BUSHELS superior Herds' Grass SEED, if applied for soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
September 13, 1837. 58 3w

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837, I will expose to public Sale for Cash, at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, the following pieces of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz:

TAX.

1 Lot on Hay and Winslow Streets, as the property of Peyton Linch, valued at $100	$0	50
1 Lot lower Fayetteville, D. G. McRae, and 2 polls, valued at $100	2	55
1 Lot Kennedy Street, Fred. Miller, 1 poll, valued at $400	3	00
1 Lot Hay Street, John Rathbone, valued at $400	2	00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*
Sept. 12th, 1837. 58-6w.

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South West, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of October next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the tract of LAND on which he lives, formerly the property of Hector McNeill, containing 540 acres, situated on Great Rockfish, south side, and 18 miles west of Fayetteville, on the old Camdem stage road.

One half of said Land is *well* timbered with pine that may be easily floated to the Mills below. It can nearly all be cultivated, and the soil is not excelled by any on the creek. There is a large quantity cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and also an excellent summer Pasture for cattle. The Water on the Place is first rate. I would sell the whole or a part to suit purchasers. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

JAS. McFADYEN.
September 9, 1837. 58tf.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professors in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following Faculty:

Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.
Theory and Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.

Each of the Teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $105. The Graduation fee, $20.

☞Notes of all solvent State Banks, will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.

By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.
July, 1837. 52-11w

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.
July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.
August 15, 1837. 55tf.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Alexander Moore and Eliza his wife,
vs.
James Storm, Administrator with the Will annexed of Willis Pope, deceased, and Samuel Jenkins, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barnes, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Jenkins, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the said Samuel Jenkins be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment entered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Richard C. Bunting, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of March, in the 61st year of American Independence, A. D. 1837.

RICH. C. BUNTING, C. S. C.

[55-6t]—Pr. ad. $2 62.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.
Sept. 1837. 58tf.

For Sale Cheap,

ONE new four horse WAGON. Enquire at Jas. Martine's.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1837. 58 3tp.

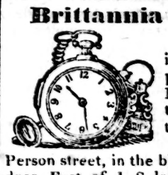
SADDLERY, &c.

I HAVE moved my Shop to the House lately occupied by Dr. Thomas J. Jordan, on the North side of Hay street, nearly opposite Messrs. Hooper & McLaurin's Store, where I will keep constantly for sale SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and all other articles in my line of business, made of the best materials and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have given me, and am in hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. All orders executed at the shortest notice. Repairing done as usual.

GEORGE W. RAGLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837. 57 3m

Fine Watches and Jewelry, SILVER PLATE, Brittania Ware, &c. &c.



J. SELPH having associated himself in Copartnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c, all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.
Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, by Archibald Munroe, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 5th of October next, at the Store-house recently occupied by him, in the town of Carthage, all his stock of GOODS, consisting of a variety of

DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Groceries, &c.*

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOHN A. D. McNEILL, Trustee.
Moore County, Sept. 6, 1837. 68-3t.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I. TILLINGHAST.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Alamander Hunt,
vs.
William Gauntlet. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on William Gauntlet's interest in all the Lands of his dec'd Father, known as the Ned Gauntlet Mill Tract, adjoining the Lands of Duncan McNeill and others, lying on the waters of Joe's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Gauntlet, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Wm. Gauntlet, to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday in July, 1837. G. A. NICHOLSON, Cl'k.

(56-6w.—pr. avd. $2 62.)

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:

400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.

All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.

DUSHEE SHAW.
July 27, 1837. 52-3m.

COTTON GINS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 16, 1837. 54-3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House Door, in Moore County, on the 3d Monday in October next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1834, 35 and 36, and costs of advertising:

235	acres on Pait's creek, joining the lands of Carrol Brady and Robt. Wilson dec. valued at	$150
150	do on Governor's creek, held by Burton Dowd, joining Duncan McLeod's and James Worthy, valued at	250
100	do on Buffalow creek, held by Jacob Steels, joining the lands of B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
100	do do held by James Atkins, joining B. Boroughs and Jacob Steels, Sen., valued at	100
550	do on Lick creek, held by Neill Mc. Leod, joining the lands of John Dannielly, dec'd, valued at	100
200	do. held by same, on the Waterry branch, joining the lands of John Ritter, dec. and Jacob Steels, sen. valued at	150
150	do on Tom's creek, held by do., joining the lands of John Cole and others, valued at	100
100	do joining Malcom Black's land, valued at	100
300	do on Little river, joining the land of Duncan Blue, valued at	150
150	do on Richland creek, near or including the Locust Spring, valued at	150
100	do of land on Little Buffalow, joining the lands of Johnson Wicker, formerly owned by Philander Burklow, valued at	50
5	do of land on the waters of Buffalow creek, joining the lands of Archibald McPherson and the heirs of A. Dalrymple, valued at	5
150	do of land, on the waters of Richland creek, joining the lands of Elizabeth Fry, Thomas Bryant & others, claimed by the heirs of George Graham, valued at	150
1625	do given in by Hugh Moore, dec., for the year 1834, valued at	2000
	do for 1835, same	2000
30	do on Lick creek, not listed, joining Dan'l McNeill and John Dannielly, valued at	30
100	do of land on Buffalow creek, belonging to the heirs of Sam. Perry, joining B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
200	do of land, lying on Crain's creek, joining the lands of Neill McNeill and others, listed by Dan'l McNeill, and valued at	200
50	do of land on both sides of the Locust Branch, joining the lands of Wm. Caddell and others, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Griffith, dec'd, valued at	50
	One House and Lot, in the town of Carthage, claimed by Angus McDonald & others, valued at	2000
	One House and Lot in the town of Carthage, claimed by Archibald Munroe, valued at	600
80	acres of land on Crain's creek, claimed by the heirs of John Armstrong, dec'd., adjoining the lands of David Graham and others, valued at	40
100	do of land on the waters of Crane's creek, joining the lands of Archibald Graham and others, valued at	50

EVANDER McINTOSH, Sh'ff.
August 9, 1837. 54-ts.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Phillip Carroll
vs.
Algea Carroll. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.

(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Augustus Smith,
vs.
George W. Yates. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

"No Goods or Chattels of the Defendant to be found, then summoned Absalom Powell as Garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear, plead, answer or demur at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of November next, or judgment will be entered up against the Garnishee, and the property in his hands condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 29th day of August, 1837.

(From the Minutes.)
[56] CHARLES BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 43tf.

For Sale,

10	bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5	bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5	Do. double do do do
5	Do. single do do do
1	Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1	Do. black do
3	bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12	old English Dairy Cheese,
10	half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3	quintals Cod Fish,
10	boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10	baskets *superior* Champagne,
2	casks London Porter,
5	doz. old Port Wine,
3	qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3	qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20	bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
July 19, 1837. 50tf.

AUTUMN.

The subjoined, from the Louisville City Gazette (Kentucky) of September 1, breathes the soul and freshness of some of the most delightful pages of Howitt. Will the editor give us more such morceaus, and vex his fine imaginative brain less frequently with the muddy pools of party politics? The greater portion of our noble kings of the forest are here beautifuly embodied. The picture is quite original, and purely American. *N. Y. Star.*

AUTUMN! Thou art with us. Already we feel the prickles in the morning air. And the stars shine out at night with a peculiar lustre. Shortly, we shall see the rich tints which thou flingest on the woodlands, and then thy russet livery. And if thou art now bright, and gay, and beautiful, thou art not less lovely, when thy hazy atmosphere spreads a voluptuous softness over nature; when the sun himself is shorn of his beams, and like a pale planet wanders through the sky.

Autumn! with its fields of ripening corn, and its trees laden with fruit, and its vines with the clustering grapes

"Reeling to earth, purple and gushing,"

and clear, sparkling streams, and salmon-fishing, and field sports, is here.

Out in the Autumn woods! The broad leaf of the sycamore hath fallen upon the streamlet, and hath passed on with its tumbling waters, or disports them where it has rested against some obstruction. The buck-eye is bare; the maple is golden-leaved, save where is spread on a field of orange the hectic flush which marks approaching decay, or where the sap is yet faintly coursing, and a delicate green remains. The oak is of a deep crimson, and the gum even yet of a bloodier hue. Far off, on the tall cliff, is the spiral pine and cedar, in their eternal green.

Out in the Autumn woods! When the leaves are falling, like the flakes in the snow-storm. It is a time for reflection; it is a time for lofty contemplation. The soul is full, if it have the capacity to feel, and it gushes forth, though the tongue speaks not. And yet it is irresistible, to roam the autumn woods, and listen to the thousand whispering tongues which fill the air. The fullness of feeling must be relieved by the merry shout and loud halloo.

We welcome thee, Autumn. Thou art the dearest to us of the seasons—save the flower-month. We hail thy coming snow, not as has been our wont. Since thou wert last here, we have lost friends; and in thy wailing winds, and out beneath the sky, and roaming through thy varied gorgeous-livered woods, our thoughts shall be turned to their memories.

FROM THE LONDON COURT JOURNAL.

WRITINGS OF BOZ.

Whatever may be said or thought of the style or spirit of "Boz's" productions, their versimilitude is indisputable. They reflect the manners to which they are addressed with a felicity that is inseparable from truth. Read one of those papers, and your imagination instantly transports you to the spot—the figures he describes are before you—their voices are in your ears—the very turn of their grimaces, their attitudes, their peculiarities, are present to you. What picture of real life can be more faithful, more irresistibly ludicrous and quiet withal, than the Sunday scene in St. Giles's, where the lounging population are painted smoking and leaning against the posts in the streets?—He catches the essential and striking feature at once, and embodies it in a few touches that will survive the races they describe. The vraisemblance is not "Boz's" line of art: the vrai is with him all in all. What he gives you is literally true, but, like a consummate artist, he does not give it to you literally. It is not enough that a portrait should be a good likeness; it must bear a certain air and grace beyond the likeness to constitute excellence, and in this "Boz" is perfect. His dialogues, without straining for puns, or mere surface effects, are excerpta from veritable life, or such as might have veritable, or would have been so under the circumstances described, heightened, of course, to make their full impression. Then his minute details exhibit an almost instinctive knowledge of human character in the classes he depicts, and of the accessories of small and every day events. For example, his description of the *surgeon* waiting for the poor woman's hour of release in the workhouse, and "sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a rub alternately:"—of Sam Weller preparing to write his love-letter, when "looking carefully at the pen to see that there were no hairs in it, and dusting down the table so that there should be no crumbs of bread under the paper, Sam tucked up the cuffs of his coat, squared his elbows, and composed himself to write:"—of the preliminaries to the proceedings of the Temperance Society, when "the secretary having sneezed in a very impressive manner, and the cough which always seizes an assembly when any thing particular is going to be done having been duly performed, the following document was read, &c."—and the meeting of the opposite counsel in the court, on the morning of Mr. Pickwick's trial, (the whole of which is inimitable,) nodding in a friendly manner to each other, and observing, to the horror of the defendant, that "it was a fine morning;" are such exact representations of trivial things, as, however inconsequential in themselves, afford at once a test of the author's skill, and a clue to his unprecedented success. The character of Sam Weller is rich in originality, and it is sustained throughout with such likelihood that we never feel as if there was one fraction of his individuality with which we could dispense, or as if there was any thing wanted to complete the delineation. But we need not multiply instances. They are all as familiar to the Public as they are intelligible at first sight. The genius of "Boz" is not dramatic. If it were, it could not be so faithful to actual experience. It is in the intermixture of description and dialogue—of the language and tournure—the modes and costumes of his characters—that his merits and his triumphs consist. And it may be observed, as a curious and remarkable trait in these whimsical otlines of low and middle life, that while "Boz" brings before you with a graphic pen the *express* image of the poorest and most ignorant orders, he never descends into vulgarity. The ordinary conversations of the loose and ribald multitude are faithfully reported, but, by an adroit process of moral alchemy, all their offensive coarseness is imperceptibly extracted. He gives you the spirit, but not the letter of slang: you are never repelled by abasing pruriences, and you are permitted in his pictures to enjoy the broad drollery, released from all its repulsive associations.—This is a peculiarity in the writings of "Boz" that reflects unbounded credit upon his taste. The subjects he selects are passed through the alembic of his mind, and come, if we may say so, purified before the Public.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"The charm dissolves apace."

Our readers cannot fail to recollect the warnings and predictions advanced by the Whigs, on the adoption by the Government, of the State Bank agency system as a means of regulating the Finances of the country. The party in power were told with truth and eloquence, of the mighty evils which such a course would inflict upon the country—and whilst admonished of the manifest consequences of the system, were conjured by every consideration of patriotism and justice, to abandon a scheme so fraught with dangers. "The choice and master spirits of the age" exerted their influence in vain, to arrest the progress of an "Experiment," the consequences of which, they foresaw, could not but effect a total derangment of the fiscal concerns of the country. They were unheeded—a blind and headlong devotion to party, and a spirit of adoration for "the greatest and best," prevailed over patriotism, talent and common sense, and fastened upon us the present deplorable state of things. The People were told, that its success was sure—that the State Banks could perform all the fiscal operations of the Government, with facility and despatch; and all objections to the project were answered by the ever ready cry. "the *Experiment* must go on!" Well, it *has* gone on—the *glorious Experiment* has had its day; and what is the result? Let the condition of our country for a few months back, answer—our currency deranged—our commerce injured—our credit at home and abroad, almost totally destroyed—the Government unable to regain from the Pet Banks, the Public money entrusted to their care—a general panic and distress in almost every department of business—and an inability on the part of Banks to redeem their notes in gold and silver.

The total failure of this, their favorite plan, has been so complete, as to force from its projectors an admission of the fact. Indeed, they are the most clamorous and violent in denouncing their *own measures as a failure!* Gen. Jackson, unable longer

"To make that good, which justice knows for bad,"

raves like a madman, at the situation of his "Pets," and accuses them of the "basest treachery" towards the Government. Mr. Van Buren likewise, notwithstanding his former support of it, repudiates the doctrine, that the State Banks are able to carry on, and regulate the fiscal concerns of the country, and presumes to recommend yet another untried Experiment—a total separation of the Government from *all* Banks! Thus denouncing in unmeasured terms the very plan, which two years ago, they, with their adherents, forced upon the country, and which they eulogized at the time, as fully competent to perform the objects for which it was intended! Will the People allow this second Experiment to be tested on them! Will they again be imposed upon by designing and faithless Politicians? Are we to be duped a second time, by men whose past conduct has proven them to be undeserving of the public confidence, and incapable of managing the affairs of Government! Forbid it Heaven! Another such Experiment, and we shall be forced to bid a long farewell to our greatness, as a Nation.

Clipt.—There is said to be but one quarter-dollar of change in Cincinnati; and that has been borrowed so often to pay postages, that it is worn down to a pistareen.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 18.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The bill for the issue of Treasury notes having been postponed to this day, in order to give Mr. Calhoun an opportunity of preparing an amendment, and of offering his sentiments generally upon the subject, was now resumed by the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun then rose and addressed the Senate in a speech, occupying between one and two hours.

On concluding his speech, Mr. Calhoun submitted his amendment, which provided that from and after the first of January next, three-fourths of the money due to the Government may be paid in notes of specie-paying banks; that from and after the 1st of January, 1839, one-half might be paid in such notes; one-quarter after the 1st of January, 1840; and that from and after the 1st of January, 1841, all sums due the Government for customs, lands, &c. shall be paid only in the legal currency of the U. States, or in such notes, bills, &c. as should by law be ordered.

Mr. Webster rose, and inquired of Mr. C. to what bill it was proposed to make this an amendment.

Mr. Benton replied, to one called the divorce bill between the Government and the banks, which he said was just ahead.

Mr. Benton, after expressing his entire concurrence in the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, sent to the Chair two amendments of his own, which he said comprised the substance of the bill introduced by him two years ago, "To re-establish the constitutional currency of the country." His first amendment provides that, after a day to be specified, all the public dues shall be paid in gold and silver only, and in Treasury notes and land scrip, as might by law be authorized, and the second provides that after the resumption of specie payments by the banks, the Treasury should begin with specie payments.

These amendments, together with Mr. Calhoun's, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton then proceeded to make some remarks on the bill before the Senate.

[The speeches of Messrs. Calhoun and Benton will be given in their turn.]

Mr. Calhoun rose to move that the bill be so amended as to prevent the allowance of interest on the notes to be issued by the Treasury, but yielded the floor to

Mr. Walker, who said he had all along intended to offer a similar amendment, and would now (by leave of Mr. C.) do so.—Mr. W. then proceeded to argue in support of his amendment at considerable length.

After some discussion (to be given hereafter) between Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, King, of Georgia, Webster, and Walker, the latter gentleman modified his motion so as to reduce the maximum interest of *six* per cent. proposed to be authorized, to *three* per cent.; and

The question being taken on this amendment, it was rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, McKean, Strange, Walker, Young—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright—40.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Crittenden, Preston, Southard, Spence—5.

MERCHANT'S BONDS.

The bill extending the time for the payment of Merchant's Revenue bonds, was next taken up.

Mr. Webster rose for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the bill, in which after reflection, he hoped the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Wright) would concur. The bill proposed a delay of six months; but unless a longer period should be granted, it would be utterly impossible to compel payment.

Mr. W. would assume the medium of two periods which had been suggested, and propose an extension of nine months instead of six, as now in the bill. In the mean time, if that should be deemed insufficient, it would at least give ample time and opportunity for bringing the subject again before Congress at the ensuing session. Mr. W. would be extremely gratified if the Chairman of the Committee would assent to this amendment.

Mr. Wright said he had received a memorial from merchants of New York, strongly urging an extension of twelve months; and they had stated a single fact which must have a great influence on Congress in this matter; which was, that the principal importations took place semi-annually; and at such times, that the six months in the bill would bring the Government demands upon them when they were most pressed for money; whereas, nine months would bring them to the period when they had the least call for money. Mr. W. believed the Treasury would not be essentially incommoded by this arrangement, and he was therefore in favor of a change of the time to nine months.

Mr. Sevier called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were ordered, and it was carried in the affirmative—ayes 44, noes 1—Mr. Sevier only voting in the negative.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for adjusting the remaining claims on the late deposite banks was next taken up, on motion of Mr. Walker. The bill was so amended as to extend the periods of two, five, and eight months, to four, six, and nine months, respectively, and it was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes.

Mr. Buchanan said he relied so much on the benefit of this bill to the country, that he wished to record his vote in its favor.—He, therefore, called for the yeas and nays on its engrossment: which were ordered.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said he was entirely in favor of the object of the bill, and thought it would be beneficial ultimately to the commerce of the country, and immediately to the manufactures and other interests. He would, therefore, vote for it with pleasure. He suggested, however, that it was proper to strike out the exception in relation to fruits.

Mr. Calhoun said it appeared to him that the bill required more consideration, and that it ought to be postponed to the regular session. He moved, therefore, to postpone it to the first Monday in December.

Mr. Wright said this was not one of the bills peculiarly connected with the supply of the Treasury. He was, however, ready to act on it now, but was willing to acquiesce in the will of the Senate respecting it.

Mr. Buchanan said he should vote against its postponement. The question had long been agitated whether it was not better that every interest should conform to the laws and usages of every other commercial country, so that goods might be deposited in the warehouses. Mr. B. was always prepared to vote for the proposition; and one reason for delaying the bonds was, that hereafter, no such question could arise. He would indulge the merchants to the greatest extent, on condition that this was the last call from them. A similar favor had been shown to the purchasers of the public lands, and Mr. B. thought it equally due to the merchants. So far as he understood, there was not one merchant now in this city who was opposed to its passage.

Mr. Calhoun said the situation of himself and the Senator differed. He had studied the subject, and had satisfied himself that the bill would be beneficial; and for him there might be sufficient reasons for such a conclusion. But Mr. C. hoped that he would not, therefore, call upon others to vote without understanding the subject. He thought the request to postpone perfectly reasonable, that others might be as well informed as he on the subject.

Mr. Buchanan said he had such perfect reliance on the information and intelligence of the Senator, that he believed his mind would be opposed to the bill on the first of December as much as now. He despaired of a change in its favor by that time. He called for the yeas and nays on the question of postponement, which were ordered.

Mr. King, of Alabama, said he thought the bill would be advantageous, and he was prepared to go against it. He would move, however, to postpone it till Mondoy next.

Mr. Calhoun accepted this modification, though he still thought it ought not to be acted on till the next session; and the bill, Mr. Buchanan assenting, was postponed till Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate on or before the first Monday in December next:

1st. The average quantity of public land offered at public sale per annum, since the commencement of the cash system, and the average price per acre in each year:

2d. The quantity of public lands which have remained subject to private entry and not sold, for a period of twenty years or upwards:

3d. The quantity subject to private entry, and unsold, for fifteen years, and under twenty:

4th. The quantity subject to private entry, and unsold, for ten years, and under fifteen:

5th. The quantity subject to private entry, five years and under ten, designating the State or Territory in which the lands of each class are situated: and

6th. The aggregate quantity of public lands in each State and Territory, what portion has been surveyed, and what portion has been sold; and the aggregate amount received therefor in each.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes;

The bill to extend the time of payment on Merchants' revenue bonds; and

The bill for adjusting the remaining claims on the late deposite banks.

KINDS OF MONEY FOR REVENUE.

Mr. Rives, pursuant to notice, rose to ask leave to introduce a bill to designate the funds receivable in payment of the revenues of the Government.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate for more than two hours, entering largely into the various subjects to which it related. The bill is similar in its provisions to one of the same title introduced by him at the last session of Congress, authorizing the reception by Government of the bills of specie-paying banks, of a denomination not less than twenty dollars; the bill being changed in a few of its features, to adapt it better to the state of affairs presented by the issue of Treasury notes, and requiring no distinctions as to money shall be made in the various branches of the revenue. Leave being then given, Mr. Rives introduced his bill, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton presented two statements, which he had received from the Treasury Department, of the amount of specie imported and exported during the present year, and of some other Treasury matters, (not heard.) Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair presented a communication from the War Department, with a report of the Board of officers appointed at the last session, on the subject of experiments to test certain new inventions in fire-arms.

Also, a report from the Colonel of the Ordinance Department, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate in February, 1837.—Both these documents were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate held an executive session, and adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the great conflagration of 1835 in the city of New York, which received its first reading, and was ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The bill imposing additional duties on public officers, as depositories for receiving the public money, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Calhoun rose and moved the amendment of which he had given notice on Monday he should offer to this bill, which having been stated to the Senate, it was, at the instance of Mr. Wright, with the consent of Mr. Calhoun, modified to read as follows, (the passages enclosed in [] being those added by Mr. W.:)

Sec. . *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three-fourths of the amount due to the Government for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, may be received in the notes of specie-paying banks; and that, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, one-half may be so received; and from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty, one-fourth; and from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-one, all sums due for duties, sales of public lands, or other debts to the Government, [and all payments to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only] or in such notes, bills, or paper, issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed to be received by law; [and from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-one, all officers or agents engaged in making disbursements for the United States or General Post Office Department, shall make all their payments in gold and silver only, or in such notes or paper as shall be authorized by law; and any revenue or disbursing officer, neglecting so to do, shall be dismissed from his office, and forfeit all compensation which shall then be due.]

Mr. Niles then rose, and spoke between two and three hours in favor of the amendment. When he concluded,

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, adjourned.

THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

Mr. McKean presented a remonstrance from sundry citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Morris presented a remonstrance, on the same subject, from citizens of the county of Clermont, Ohio.

Mr. Lyon presented a remonstrance, of like character, of 420 citizens of the county of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Mr. Hubbard also presented a petition and a resolution from the Legislature of N. Hampshire—(subjects not mentioned.)

All these documents were, without reading, laid on the table.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, to whom were referred memorials from the Chambers of Commerce of New Orleans and of St. Louis, and from various other quarters, praying the establishment of a national bank, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted; which resolution lies on the table for one day.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1837. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenues, together with the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, addressed the Senate about an hour and a half in opposition both to the project of Mr. Calhoun and that of Mr. Benton, and in discussing the various questions connected with the subject under consideration—declaring it as his opinion, and arguing from facts and documents to show that the present derangement of the fiscal affairs of the Government, and the pecuniary distresses of the country, had been caused by the series of Executive experiments on the currency, crowned and consummated by the Treasury Specie Circular. He expressed himself also opposed to the project of Mr. Rives, though willing to take it in preference to the others, if driven to a choice of evils, and unable to obtain any better measure of relief for the country.

Mr. Strange, of N. Carolina, followed in a speech of near three hours, in favor of the bill. When he concluded,

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Adams, it was ordered that 2,000 additional copies of the Rules, as amended and adopted by the House, including Jefferson's Manual, and the Constitution of the United States, be printed for the use of the members.

A number of petitions and remonstrances were presented against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and for the establishment of a Bank of the U. States.

Amongst the petitions on the former subject, Mr. Adams presented, in succession, about eighty different petitions, (of which it has been found impossible to obtain a list for this day's paper,) which were, under the rule, all ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Adams then proposed to offer to the consideration of the House the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the *power* of annexing the People of any independent foreign State to this Union is a power not delegated by the Constitution of the United States to their Congress, or to any Department of their Government, but reserved to the People."

The Speaker decided that the motion was, at this hour, out of order, and that, therefore, it could not now be either received or read.

The standing committees being called upon,

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Senate's bill, "to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," without amendment, and it was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. further reported a bill, "to authorize merchandize to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes;" which was read twice, and received the same destination.

Also, a bill "to revoke the charters of such banks in the District of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, and to suppress the circulation of small notes therein;" which had the same reference.

Mr. C. stated that the committee had received from the Department of War a communication, stating that there were not in the Treasury funds to carry on the war in Florida; and thereupon asked leave to report a bill for that purpose.

Leave having been given, Mr. C. reported a bill "making an additional appropriation for the prevention and suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837." The bill was read at large, and then referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [It proposes to appropriate $1,600.000.]

Mr. C. further moved a resolution, directed by the same committee to be offered, fixing the daily hour for the meeting of the House at 10 o'clock A. M. till further ordered.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, it was amended so as to fix the hour at 11; and in this form was agreed to by the House.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

Mr. E. J. Shields, a member from Tennessee, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. Patton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to transmit to this House—

1st. A copy of all the documents and correspondence in his Department relative to the recall of Major General Scott from the command against the Seminole and Creek Indians.

2d. A copy of the record of the proceedings of the court of inquiry convened at Fredericktown, in relation to the operations against the Seminole and Creek Indians, together with the decisions thereon of the late and present Executive.

3d. A copy of the orders to Maj. General Scott relative to the conduct of his command, and the terms he might offer to the enemy.

4th. A copy of the orders to Major General Jessup on assigning to him the same command, and all other orders and correspondence with General Jessup subsequent thereto, which he may deem not injurious to the public service to communicate.

The resolution lies one day under the rule.

Mr. Jenifer submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to by the House:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House what measures have been adopted since the adjournment of the last Congress in relation to the tobacco trade between the U. States and foreign countries. Also, such information as he may have received from our ministers or other agents abroad in relation to the same; provided, in his opinion, such communication may not be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Martin, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House, on or before the first Monday of December next—

1st. The average quantity of public land offered at public sale per annum, since the 1st of January, 1823.

2d. The quantity of public lands which have remained subject to private entry, and not sold, for a period of 20 years and more.

3d. The quantity of public lands which have been subject to private entry for 15 years and under 20.

4th. The quantity of public lands which have been subject to private entry for 10 years and under 15, designating the State or Territory in which the lands of each class are situated.

5th. The aggregate quantity of public land in each State and Territory, what portion has been sold, and the amount received therefor.

6th. The quantity of public lands which have been subject to private entry for 5 years and under 10.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

Mr. Wise offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures, which have attended the prosecution of the war against the Indians in Florida; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that it make report to the next session of Congress.

Mr. Cambreleng inquired why it was proposed that the committee should sit during the recess?

Mr. Wise said, in reply, that the reason must be obvious. The committee could not even commence its labors before then; and there was little use in raising the committee, if its labors were to be confined to the adjournment of the present session of Congress. It was most extraordinary that two Major Generals employed in this war had been successively arraigned and tried by Courts Martial, while the only successful commander, Gen. Clinch, when called as a witness in the trial, should have testified that no commanding general or subordinate officer was blame-worthy for the failure of the campaigns, but that the blame lay at the door of the War Department. In reply, the world had seen a labored defence from the late Secretary of War, Gen. Cass; it saw the war still raging; and it was but yesterday that, in the midst of the general distresses of the country, with a bankrupt Treasury, (bankrupt with a surplus of means!) the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had called for more than a million and a half of dollars to prosecute this ill-starred contest. Sitting in that House, as a representative of the People, while he never would hesitate in voting any necessary appropriation which was asked for, and would not stop to inquire how former appropriations had been expended, or how the sum asked for was to be applied, he felt it his duty, particularly at such a time as this, to inquire how the millions already given, and given on the mere request of the chairman of a committee, without even a statement of the Department to back it, without an estimate, and without a report, had been spent, or rather wasted.

It was now universally admitted, he believed, that in this branch of the public concerns there had been mal-administration: that great errors had been committed. Was it not worth inquiry, how the public money, so lavishly and hastily appropriated, had been expended? and was it not time that some steps should be taken to put an end to a war so disgraceful to the country? The universal opinion now was, that the course of the major general now in command was quite as objectionable as that of either of his predecessors. One of these had been publicly tried, and though the court martial who sat upon his conduct had honorably acquitted him, its verdict had been by the order of the late Executive expunged. Shall we submit any longer to such a state of things? He said he had proposed that the committee of inquiry should be appointed by ballot: for this was no party movement. The Administration was as much interested in the inquiry as the Opposition, and so was the country at large. As the divisions of party stood now nearly upon a balance, all would have an opportunity of fearlessly placing such individuals upon the proposed committee, as they thought would best discharge the duty to be accomplished.

Mr. Everett said that it had been his intention, when the bill making appropriations for the Florida war should come up for discussion, to offer some remarks on the general subject of that war, and the manner in which it had been conducted. At present he should regret extremely that any remarks should be indulged in, which went injuriously to affect the reputation of the late Secretary of War. Mr. E. had grounds to know in what manner that officer had acted in the discharge of his public duty, and he was satisfied that, whatever might have been the disasters of this war, no part of the responsibility rested on him. This had been his conviction then; it was his conviction now. Where the blame did rest, he should not say. It was true General Clinch had made use of strong expressions in his testimony before the Court Martial; but he was persuaded they arose from a misapprehension of the real facts of the case. That brave man had not been fully aware of the position in which General Cass stood.

Mr. Wise said he would modify his resolution in consequence of what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, so as to include as the objects of investigation not only the failures in the Florida war, but the causes of the war itself. Mr. W. added that he had been informed by a gentleman who had been in the employ of Government in Florida, that the celebrated chief *Opothleohola*, a well known friend to the white man, and a chief of great influence among the Creeks, had been employed by Gen. Jessup as an ally of the United States, and to aid in the suppression of the Creek war, on the express condition that if he succeeded he should be permitted to reside on his land, until he could settle the title and remove conveniently. Yet, the moment through his exertions the Creek war had been brought to an end, this very Opothleohola saw himself surrounded by the bayonets of Gen. Jessup, and ordered off the soil. The indignant chief had produced the written agreement of the American General, and, pointing to the signature, had demanded of the officer who was removing him, "is not that signature genuine?" Thus was one of our own allies, in direct violation of the plighted faith of our commanding General, and of the nation, driven from his land. He wished all these things fully looked into.

Mr. Underwood inquired whether this stipulation of Gen. Jessup had ever received the sanction of his superior, or had ever been submitted for such sanction?

Mr. Wise said he was unable to tell. He made the statement as it had been represented to him.

The further debate was here cut off by the expiration of the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions, and the House passed to the orders of the day.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPOSITES, &c.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Haynes in the chair,) and took up the Senate's bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States.

Mr. Dawson, to avoid embarrassing the discussion of the principle of that bill, withdrew the substitute offered by him yesterday, when

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Bell commenced a speech which occupied some hours, in opposition to the bill before the committee. This speech we shall give at length hereafter.

Mr. Pickens and Mr. McKay followed Mr. Bell, and will be reported hereafter.—Both sustained the bill.

On motion of Mr. Titus, of New York, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. And then

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

After the receiving of petitions was finished,

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill from the Senate authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, with an amendment (adding further penal provisions.) The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill from the Senate authorizing the postponement of duty bonds due the Government, with amendments; and it was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate for adjusting the claims yet standing against the deposite banks. Also referred.

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF FLORIDA CAMPAIGNS.

The following resolution, introduced yesterday by Mr. Wise, coming up in order for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures, which have attended the prosecution of the war against the Indians in Florida; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that it make report to the next session of Congress."

Mr. Holsey, of Georgia, replied to the charges alleged against the Goverment, in relation to the failures of the campaigns in Florida, by several gentlemen. Among the rest, he vindicated Government against the allegation of Mr. Wise, in relation to the treatment pursued towards one of the Indian chiefs, who had fought as an ally of this Government in Florida.

This debate was continued by Messrs. Holsey, Everett, Cushing of Mass., and Wise.

Mr. Cambreleng here rose, and moved the orders of the day, the hour having elapsed for morning business.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of

THE DEPOSITE POSTPONEMENT BILL.

Mr. Cambreleng replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Bell, on yesterday.

Mr. Underwood followed at length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Pickens moved an amendment to the bill, the effect of which, if agreed to, would be to limit the postponement of payment of the fourth instalment to 1st January, 1839, (instead of being indefinite.)

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, supported the bill.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, stated the reasons why he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Biddle addressed the House at length in oppposition to the bill.

When, on motion of Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, the committee rose, and

...gress; and

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY...

Petitions having been call...

A large number of memorials... against the annexation of Tex... were presented as on former d... from the States of Massachus... York, the particulars of whic... our power to give to-day.

NO BANKRUPT L...

Mr. Thomas, chairman of ... on the Judiciary, rose and ... had been instructed by that ... state to the House that the ... this day adopted a resolution ... pedient to report a Bankrupt ... special session of Congress.

INQUIRY ON THE FLOR...

The House then passed to ... business of yesterday morning ... the consideration of Mr. W... for the appointment of a ... on the subject of the Florida ... immediate question being ... ment offered yesterday by M... Mass.

Mr. Cushing explained ... been stated as his amendment ... moved by him as such, but ... out as a suggestion to be ... adoption of the mover. [The ... thereupon corrected accordingly.

Mr. Glascock moved to ... lution by striking out all after ... *solved*, and inserting the fol...

"That a select committee be ... quire into the causes of the Flo... causes of the extraordinary de... and the expenditures which ... prosecution of the same; and al... nected with its history generally ... committee have power to send ... papers."

Mr. Howard moved to amend ... ment by substituting for a se... the Committee on Military A...

Mr. H. supported his motion ... in which he referred to his ... last session in relation to the ... between Michigan and Ohio, ... in making his motion, he acted ... principle, and not temporary ... sideration. He considered ... cases to refer a matter to a ... mittee of the House in preference ... committee, wherever the ... pertained to the general class ... signed to such standing com... grounded his objection to the ... of select committees on the ... it often occasioned from the ... longing often to a standing com... whose business was sometimes ... interrupted. He read the rule ... the duties which pertain to ... Committee, and argued to s... ject like the present one came ... in the range of their duties, ... in a special manner to that com... than any other. Besides, if the ... tion was intended to lead to ... result, it would be a saving ... trouble to send it at once to the ... which would have in the end ... measures to be adopted. Mr. ... that the course of the Florida ... any disgrace on the national ... a careful perusal of all the ... before the Courts Martial, he ... the conclusion that the blame, ... neither on either of the Gene... Secretary of War, or the P... that the failures arose from the ... culties of the country which ... theatre of war, and the distance ... the seat of Government. T... mind and the executing arm ... gether, or failure was inevitable.

Mr. Wise. I will say a few ... gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. ... He wishes this subject referred ... tary Committee. Why, sir, ca... this? I call the gentleman to the ... members of that committee. T... man from North Carolina (Mr. ... at the head of it: and of the ... members; but *one* Opposition ... found. In the two committees ... gation, you had 6 to 3; but ... that is rather too bad. I can... however, whether this matter ... or the other. If the committee ... appointed by ballot, and if the ... time is not to be given, it is ... where the inquiry is sent. N... be a committee who do not des... investigation of the matter, ... better to have none at all. S... tees are only shields for the Ad... I know the risk I am running ... forward this resolution; but I ... duty in the matter which I ... I ask the House to appoint ... by ballot: can there be any ...

I will modify my resolution ... out the word "enormous" before ... tures," because it seems to im... in advance.

If the gentleman from Mary... all the records of the Courts ... still cannot tell where the blame ... be laid, we will give him *data* ... an opinion; and the same data ... for the whole country. I appre... to seek to stifle investigation. ... deed suppose that the Admini... been taught, by this time, not ... calls of the People for light. ... justice to the Administration, ... sition, to the President, and ... LIGHT. Give us the light of ... deeds, that the country may ... weigh them. If you can bear ... come out clear, then you may ... up and say our acts are known ... stood the touchstone, they are ... with the People. When a full ... shall have been had, if the Peop... that I have complained without ... am ready to fall down flat at the ... when I see the institutions of ... die and perish, I will say to my ... People have so willed it."

The hour set apart for resolu... expired, Mr. Cambreleng called ... ders of the Day, but Mr. Glasc... ed for a few moments' delay, and ... tained the floor, expressed his re... unpleasant feeling which had ... forth by what must be apparent ... have been a matter wholly irrel... resolution. As to any unpleasa... which had passed in the com... the House had nothing to do wi... was called to decide as to the ...

is committee of investigation was to
nted. So far as Mr. G. was con-
e was ready to go heart and hand
gentleman from Virginia; nor had
friend of the Administration opposed
stigation he desired. Mr. G. here
rther the reasons given by him on
y in favor of appointing the commit-
by ballot, but by the Speaker. He
d his confidence in the impartiality
fficer; and reminded the House that
t, so far as party would enter into
be substantially the same whichever
ould be pursued.

ambreleng renewed his call for the
when the House again went into
ee of the Whole on the state of the
(Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, in the
and the House was addressed at
Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, in opposi-
he bill, and by Mr. Jones, of Vir-
its favor.

Mr. Jones concluded, the com-
were successively addressed by
Atherton, of New Hampshire,
f New York, and Briggs, of Mas-
ts, at length; and then, on motion of
rcer, who intimated his intention of
upon the bill before the committee,
mittee rose, and reported progress.

peaker laid before the House a re-
e Commanding General, in answer
lution of the House of Representa-
the 18th inst. relative to the num-
dians employed in the military ser-
the United States since the com-
ent of the present Seminole war,
rs of all orders and instructions un-
h said Indians have been employed,

peaker laid before the House a re-
bedience to a resolution of the 20th
quiring the amount of duties unpaid
ccrued before the end of the first
he present year, and when payable;
mount then due from the Bank of
ed States, and when payable; of the
which the accruing revenues for the
of the past year were founded.

otion of Mr. Grennell,

House adjourned.

The Indian War.

FROM FLORIDA.

senger in the steam boat Santee,
lack Creek, says the Savannah
n of Tuesday last, which arrived
Saturday last, states that he had
rmed that an Express had arrived
Creek from Picolata and reported
gement a few days previously at
o, between a party of Indians under
nd Euchee Billy, and the forces
ded by Gen. Hernandez, in which
ans lost three killed, besides thirty
s taken by Gen. H., among whom
is said, Philip and Euchee Billy.
McNeill, of the Dragoons, we re-
tate, was killed in this engagement,
sted about twenty minutes.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 13.

TANT CAPTURE.—*Philip and U-
ly Taken—Death of Lieut. McNeil.*

ave the gratification of announcing
aders the capture of the noted In-
efs, Philip and Uchee Billy, toge-
h several warriors, squaws and chil-
the forces under General Hernan-
Saturday and Sunday last.

hursday, 7th inst., about 170 men,
ing parts of company F. 2d Dra-
nder Lt. McNeil, E & H 2d Dra-
nder Lt. May, part of Capt. Han-
mpany under Lieuts. Pellicer and
, and Lt. Whitehurst's command of
r Florida horse, and company D.
llery, commanded by Lt. Frazer,
their line of march from Fort Pey-
n expedition to the south; the whole
n under command of Lt. Peyton, 2d
y. Gen. Hernandez, in person, su-
nding the expedition, with Lt. Gra-
d Dragoons, aid-de-camp. Asst.
n Motte accompanied the detachment.
reaching Bulowville, the battalion
sition for the night; the baggage train
Lt. Frazer occupied St. Joseph's.—
preparing to move the following
g, five negroes (four of them belong-
Maj. Herriot,) came in and deliver-
nselves up. They stated that they
the Indians and were anxious for
tection of the whites; that the Indi-
no intention of emigrating, and that
time there were parties of them em-
south of the Tomoka and east of the
n's, preparing *coonti*. Among the
was John, a slave of Philip, who
m his master on account of his at-
nt to his wife, one of the slaves of
erriot.

Friday morning the battalion proceed-
n Bulow's, and crossed the Tomoka
head, with Philip's John as a guide,
orders for the baggage to halt at To-
erry. On Friday evening they saw
s of the Indian camp at Dunlawton,
alf a mile from the site of the burnt
They proceeded cautiously and a-
idnight the volunteers under Lieut.
urst took a position in ambuscade on
es of the camp; just at daylight the
Dragoons, under Lt. Peyton, ad-
to the attack. Lt. May's company
l and Philip with another Indian and
er of women and children were im-
ely captured; only one, the younger
Philip, escaping.

capture was made without loss or
ed on either side. The Indian with
known as Tomoka John, offered to
the party to the Uchee camp about
es off. They took him at his word,
er a most fatiguing and circuitous
came upon their fires early in the
g, halted about a mile from them un-
r midnight, when they carefully ad-
and completely surrounded them.
he barking of their dogs, however,
e fact that their fires were extinguish-
e Indians must have suspected or ra-
ere fearful that all was not right. At
wn of day on Sunday, a charge was
y the whole force in two divisions,
ided by Lieuts. Peyton and McNeil.
dians were on the alert and gave one
rge of their rifles, by which Lt. Mc-
as unfortunately mortally wounded.
ittle firing took place, by which two
s were killed and two or three wound-

whole party consisting of Uchee Bil-
brother Jack, three warriors, and a
r of women and children were taken,
ly made his escape during the night;
but without time or opportunity to give the alarm.

General Hernandez and his staff were present and among the foremost on both occasions.

The whole number captured amounts to thirty-five, who were brought into town yesterday accompanied by the whole battalion.

The gallant Lt. McNeill lingered until 10 o'clock on Monday night when he expired. He was a promising young officer, and his loss is universally regretted. His body was brought in and buried with military honors, at six o'clock, yesterday afternoon.

As to the effect which this capture will have speculation is varied; the non-combattant portion of our city, think that the Captors ought to have sent in a flag and asked a surrender; others think that the party should have waited until the enemy had made their *coonti* and come in to parley or to deliver themselves up. Either of these speculations we throw aside and look upon the event as a matter of fact embodying more beneficial advantage to our territory than any preceding it and giving promise, in the capture of "King Philip" and Euchee Billy of a more speedy peace than all the military appointments which the last two years has made us familiar with.

Gen. Hernandez, and all under him, are entitled to the warmest thanks of the community generally, for having with a very trifling force penetrated the long deserted, and in many places almost inaccessible portions of our southern frontier, and thus brought into certain security, the master spirits of Philip, Uchee Billy and other desperate warriors.

The above details of the success of the battalion under Lt. Peyton have been hastily gathered, but from a source which admits of no doubt. The prisoners are among us and secured in the Fort, with every attention and comfort consistent with the most liberal views of humanity—security of their persons being the principal aim.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

The news from Europe is highly cheering. Cotton not only "holds its own," but has advanced from ⅛d to ¼d per lb. By the account of the transactions of the week, as received, it appears that the total sales amount to 47,000 bales. Of these 11,500 bales were taken by speculators, and 950 for exportation, leaving 33,640 as the quantity purchased for actual consumption. As the average weekly absorption of the manufacture, according to the London Times is calculated to be somewhere about 18,000 or 19,000 bags, it would seem to follow that most of the difference in excess between that and the 38,64[illegible] purchased for actual delivery may also, in point of fact, be charged to the account of speculation, but speculation of a more legitimate kind on the part of the manufacturers, because for their own use immediately more or less. "It is an evidence," adds the Times, "that some further improvement in prices is considered not improbable, or at all events that no decline is anticipated. The advance actually realized, as compared with the extent of business done, is scarcely so much as might have been expected, and appears to show that both speculators and consumers are operating with proper and cautious reference to the large accumulation of stock they have to deal with. The easiness of money matters has doubtless a good deal to do with these speculations."

The crops in all parts of Great Britain promise to be good. The weather encourages the most sanguine expectations. Trade seems to be reviving also in the manufacturing towns. Some of the Railway shares are advancing in price. The worst, it was believed in England, has passed in this country and confidence was returning on our account. The money of capitalists abounding, they were seeking an investment in some of our stocks. All this are cheering signs of better days to come.

STOCKS.

THURSDAY, P. M.—We have another day of improvement in stocks. Delaware rose to 78, and afterwards to 79; United States Bank 118¼; Long Island advanced to 59; Treasury drafts went down to two per cent,—the cause of this sudden fall is, no doubt, owing to the fact that the bill for the issue of Treasury notes will become a law.—Specie has also fallen. There are sales of half dollars at six per cent. The sales at the board were $1000 American gold, 6 per cent. premium; $3060 in half dollars, 6¼ do; 650 sovereigns at 5,24; 500 do. 5,23¾. We note half dollars 6 a 6¼ premium; Spanish dollars at 7⅛ a 1 do; Mexican do. 7 a 7½ do; five franc pieces 1,001 a;—doubloons 16,83 a 7,10; do. patriot, 16,55 a 16,70.

COURSE OF THE WHIGS.

"For the Whigs, the path seems to us clear enough. The President has both Houses in his favor. Let him and his majorities digest their own measures in their own way, and carry them by their own strength. They did the mischief; let them find and apply the remedy. Every principle of self-respect forbids the Whigs from intermeddling, except to vote against whatever they deem mischievous, and vote for whatever seems to them right, but always keeping themselves aloof from coalitions, or any combinations in favor of temporary expedients."—*N. York American.*

"In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Wise spoke with remarkable spirit and grace; and the members clustered around him, while the crowds above hung with interest and pleasure on his animating tones. "What kind of language is this to be held to us, Mr. Speaker—what do we hear? The gentleman tells us to bring forward our schemes. Ours! *We*, the people, trampled upon, oppressed, ground to powder, by your pernicious schemes! are *we* to be challenged and taunted to bring forward a *remedy?* You have the power. Carry out your own measure.—The crisis has given courage to you who never had decision before. You have given us a tangible plan. Execute it. Sir, I believe the Administration has no intention to convert their plan into a law. Their talk about it is all *ad captandum*. They wish us now to bring forth another scheme, so that they may ask the people which is the more odious? They shall be disappointed. We have no plan. Ye have said "ye were the true patriots and wisdom will die with you!" Give us then your plan. I, sir, will wait till the President through his organ in this House calls on us to vote for his system. The Opposition will not enter into a competition of odium, with any of the Executive's miserable devices."

TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES.

BANNER OFFICE, Nashville, Sept. 13.

The call on Tennessee for Volunteers withdrawn.

His Excellency Governor Cannon received the following communication from the War Department by last night's mail.

It will be seen that the Secretary, in reply to a letter from Governor Cannon, under date of 26th August, withdraws the call on Tennessee for volunteers for the Florida service.

The reply of his Excellency to the call of the 18th of August, as we have before intimated, demanded assurances from the Department that ample means should be provided for equipping the volunteers, before he could take any step to meet the requisition, and, from the tone of the present letter, we are inclined to the belief that the Governor's prudent and decided stand on this point has offended the honorable Secretary. If, so, he must attribute the Governor's caution to the niggardly and ungenerous course of the General Government in its transactions with the Tennessee Volunteers of 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 6, 1837.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo.

This Department having received an offer of Volunteers to the extent in number of the requisition made upon you in my letter of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to request that you will take no measures to comply with that requisition, even should you be called upon to do so by Gen. Jesup. The General will be immediately advised that it has become unnecessary to trouble your Excellency in the matter.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency N. Cannon, &c.

POWERS OF MR. PRESTON.

A correspondent of the New York Courier, in sketching men and things at Washington, takes the following notice of Mr. Preston's effort on Friday last:

"Yesterday in the Senate, I heard Mr. Preston in reply to Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Brown of North Carolina, on the bill suspending the payment of the fourth instalment, under the distribution law. Mr. Preston has been represented to me as a splendid declaimer. This, I have no doubt, is correct, but he evinced, on the present occasion, more than declamatory powers. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Brown had, directly or indirectly, sustained the warfare of the Administration on the Local Banks. Mr. Preston's reply was logical, sarcastic, sneering, withering. Both the honorable Senators remained silent. I observed, however, sufficient to satisfy my mind, that the views of Mr. Calhoun and Preston, as to the policy that the Government ought to pursue, are diametrically opposite. It is understood here that Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Hamilton of South Carolina, concur in opinion with Mr. Preston."

The same writer, referring to Mr. Van Buren's remark in his Proclamation convening Congress, that it was an "extraordinary occasion," observes:

"Extraordinary" he may well say, an enterprising, prosperous, and happy people reduced, in a few short years to bankruptcy and ruin, through the mismanagement (if not corruption) of ignorant rulers the best currency in the world, reduced to the very worst. An overflowing Treasury exhausted—despoiled—beggared. An industrious and thriving population unemployed, while their families are on the brink of starvation. All these evils produced by the visionary experiments of mercenary politicians, whose only object is their own aggrandizement and the gratification of an inordinate and unchastened ambition. How long, ye simple ones, will ye confide in men, that to promote their own selfish views, have brought misery and ruin upon our common country?"

Another correspondent thus vividly describes the scene. Every chivalrous and generous heart must have responded to the sentiments of the noble Southron:

"Preston made one of those tremendous speeches for which he is so remarkable when suddenly excited. During the time he was speaking, the Senate was wrapt in the most profound silence—the lobbies and aisles were crowded to excess. This effort was in reply to Mr. Brown of North Carolina, one of the champions of Van Burenism. Mr. Brown said he was tired of the nostrums of the Opposition. Preston fixed on him one of those withering glances that seemed to strike him mute with astonishment. What, sir, said he, does the gentleman talk to us of "nostrums!" after the nation has been bled and purged and drenched with warm water until it was on the very eve of dissolution by that illustrious Sangrado, whom to mention in the Senate is considered sacrilege.—Talk to us of nostrums! Sir, when in their wild Utopian schemes they were to call gold and silver from the vasty deep, till it was to have been as plenty on the great father of rivers as it was on the stream of Pactolus; and then to come with a proposition about Treasury Notes, and talk to us of "nostrums!" Does not the gentleman recollect when our gallant ship of state freighted with plenty and gladness, had her full sails spread, gliding on the smooth and glassy ocean of prosperity, the gentleman and his party called to us to look at the gallant bark and her joyous crew—suddenly by a bold experiment of her political commander, she is struck aback, her rudder lost, her pilot incapable of managing her, and she sinks at sea, while all is smiling tranquility! Talk to us, sir, of nostrums and experiments—though we cannot get rid of the experimenters. The gentleman tells us there is no distress—nineteenths of the substantinl men of the country are free from it—happy am I, sir, that he and his are without its pale. From my very soul I rejoice at it: but for myself and the staple State I represent, it is, I grieve to say, far otherwise. The cotton, the rice, the indigo, all are prostrate, and prostrated by nostrums and experiments."

The Mechanic.—If there is any man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration, it is the honest and industrious mechanic, who, by his own unaided exertion, has established for himself a respectable station in society; who, commencing in poverty, by his skill and assiduity surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every prejudice, and succeeds in establishing for himself a reputation whose value is enhanced for those who came after him. Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which human nature is capable,—the highest production she can boast.—And let it ever be borne in mind by the young mechanic just entering on the stage of active life, let it ever lie at the foundation, and be the moving spring to all his efforts,—that this situation he must strive to attain. It can be attained by all. Untiring industry and a virtuous ambition, never fail of their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will be, while honesty and justice are left in the human heart. It was well remarked, by an eloquent writer, that the mechanic, who had no inheritance but health, no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.—*Boston Investigator.*

Superlatives.—A man so short that he can't look over a fence after he has climbed to the top. Another with a nose so red that it serves him for a lantern in a dark night. A dandy with mustaches so long that he uses them to brush away flies, as other asses do their tails.—*Boston Times.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1837.

CAUTION.—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

A large part of our paper to-day is occupied with the proceedings of Congress, reports of which we have endeavored to make as full as our limits would permit, believing that we could not give our readers any thing more interesting. Every body inquires what is Congress doing, to which we answer nothing for the relief of the people, nor are they likely to do any thing. A number of bills have been brought forward for the relief of the office-holders, but it seems they are not likely to be passed in time to save them. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means announced in the Committee of the Whole, on Thursday last, that unless something was done in a week the Treasury would be forced to stop. A circumstance we should hardly regret, if the Hon. Secretary and his satteilites could be made to feel for a short time the pangs that thousands of the merchants have been made to feel, by the reckless course of the great experimenters.

We have received a slip from the N. O. Bulletin of the 20th, which says the yellow fever is on the decline, but advises its friends not to come there yet. Many that have imprudently come and who thought themselves proof against the disease, have been slain by it.

Bear and Forbear.—This is the recommendation of the Richmond Enquirer to its party. The Editor seems disposed to carry out this principle as he understands it. He is, however, disposed to divide it. No doubt he thinks taken as a whole, it might be too heavy to *bear*, but by a division they may support it. We should think that his division would not be very acceptable to some of the party, as he takes to himself the right to *bear*, and leave the rest to *forbear*. At least he exercises this right towards Amos Kendall. He has contradicted Amos so flatly, as to savour very strongly of the lie *direct*.

Maine Election.—Returns from all the towns in the State have been received, except two, which do not give more than fifty votes. Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by about 700 majority.

It will be seen from the accounts we publish to-day, from St. Augustine, that hostilities have commenced again in Florida. Oseola promised a five years' war, and from all we can see, he is likely to make good his promise. Money enough has already been spent in this war to have paid for every Indian in Florida twice over, and now another call is made upon Congress for one million six hundred thousand dollars more.

The Superior Court for this County has been in session this week, His Honor Judge Toomer, presiding. The Docket is extremely lean, and meagre, there being only 29 causes on the civil docket, and 12 or 13 on the State Docket. We are glad to say that Judge Toomer's health has so far improved as to admit of his despatching the whole business of the Court, and to add, that he did this to the great satisfaction of the bar and the public.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Grand Salute of Five Hundred Guns.—A salute will be fired on Friday afternoon, in honor of the recent GLORIOUS WHIG TRIUMPHS in Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana.—*N. Y. Express.*

Civil War in Portugal.—The ship Constitution, at Boston, sailed from St. Ubes on the 20th August, and brings intelligence that a civil war raged in Portugal at the time of her departure, and skirmishes daily took place between different portions of the military, with much bloodshed, and many lives lost. A great portion of the populace and military were dissatisfied with the Constitution and Administration of the Government, and were determined to bring about an alteration of both for the better by force. To this end, General Saldana, one of the oldest generals in the Portuguese service, was marching with a large force upon Lisbon, not, however, to depose the Queen, as all parties were in her favor. In consequence of this state of affairs, martial law had been proclaimed throughout the kingdom.

The Constitution brings despatches to Government from the American Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

The whole amount in the Banks in the city of New York on the 28th of August, which stood to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, is under half a million of dollars. In May last, when the Banks suspended specie payments, the government deposites were between three and four millions of dollars.—*Baltimore American.*

It is stated in the New York Times, on the authority of persons well acquainted with the subject, that no less than fifty thousand persons, male and female, are out of employment, comprising mechanics of every description. The prospect of suffering during the coming winter which is here held out, is truly frightful, and the subject of its alleviation is already engaging public attention.—*Ib.*

The Louisville Journal states that the Chickasaw Indians are to be removed, during the present fall, from near Pontotoc, Mississippi, to Fort Coffee, on the Arkansas river, and that they will be taken from Memphis up the Arkansas by water.

Naval.—The U. S. frigate Constitution, with Governor Cass on board, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th July. The frigate saluted with twenty-one guns, and was answered with the same number from the castles. The correspondent of the London Morning Herald calls her "the magnificent American frigate."

We have no authority to speak for Mr. Calhoun, but if, by the Globe, it is intended to be said that Mr. C. is in favour of the Message throughout, &c. (to use the language of a *significant rumor*) that he has "gone over to the Administration," that he is a "Van Buren man," we take leave to say the allegation is totally groundless. That he is in favour of a divorce of the Government from Banking Institutions, we have no doubt; for we know that such was his opinion as early as January 1832. He intimated the same policy in his speech on the removal of the deposites, extracts from which we republished in our last number, as well as his speech on the currency in 1834. We believe that he would himself have moved a resolution to this effect five years ago, could he, in the then existing state of the country and of parties, have had the remotest hope of success. On this one point he doubtless concurs with the Message, but as to the details of the measure, as to all that concerns the system in its practical operation, and all the incidental suggestions and recommendations of the Message, we know that Mr. Calhoun has withheld his opinions, and that no one is authorized to speak for him. He will wait to see the Administration *project* in all its parts; and will then, no doubt, give his views fully to the public.—*Reformer.*

A letter from Washington, in the New York Courier says:

"The Sergeant-at-Arms in seen, almost daily, parading the House with a bag of *gold*, paying the members. Contrast this with the fact, that the Pensioners of the revolutionary war were paid last week their miserable pittance in the most worthless rags. No matter what you hear to the contrary, I repeat, and challenge contradiction, that the revolutionary pensioners in this city were paid their pittance in *paper rags*, and although they solicited only a few dollars in specie, it was refused. I conversed this morning with one of them, in his *eighty fourth* year, who was thus treated, and this under the eyes of the President and his Cabinet."

Interesting Phenomenon.—A scientific friend gives us the following statement:—"An excavation recently made for a well, at the corner of our city square, has disclosed an interesting phenomenon in the discharge of an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, which is still exhibiting itself by a violent ebullition through the water, collected at the bottom. After penetrating through the various strata of sand, clay and loam to the depth of sixteen or eighteen feet, there was found a deposite of vegetable debris in clay rendered dark by the vegetable matter; and beneath this, a stratum of bluish, adhesive and impervious clay. On penetrating the latter deposite, the gas discharged itself with such force and abandance as instantly to preclude the possibility of any further operations. The gas is very pure and concentrated, as evinced by the usual tests, causing an immediate and clear precipitation of alkaline solutions."

We saw several experiments tried in the above named well. A lamp was let down. It went out instantly. A turkey was let down. It fell over in an instant, apparently lifeless—was drawn up, and recovered. A fire of shavings and tar in a kettle was let down—it went out as quick as the lamp. A terrapin was let down. His "nine lives" couldn't stand it. It was a "killing business" with the whole of them.

Mobile Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 16.

Money Market.—Specie, for city bills, is sold at 12¼ cents, and bought at 13½. Mississippi money has improved, and is now at 12 and 13 per cent. discount, for New Orleans money; for specie about 18 cents, but those who have notes of the banks in that state, are perfectly willing to put up with the shave for New Orleans money, as it is just as good as gold for all city transactions. The banks are doing nothing in the way of exchange—in fact, that branch is broken up entirely, both foreign and domestic. Upon the whole, we are inclined to think the money market of our city has improved a little; yet the pressure continues, for rich folks are hard run, and poor folks can't get along at all.—*Picayune.*

Hurra, for the Crops.—689 bales of new Cotton arrived in the city yesterday, by the fine packet steam boat Bayou Sara. It is a part of the Louisiana crop. The crops will be the thing at last, to get out of debt, and reinstate the country. When the planters pay the banks, then will the banks pay specie. We hope the farmers of Louisiana and Mississippi will all make big crops.—The more cotton they make the better, for it will contribute to make them, we, and ALL, more happy and cheerful.—*Ibid.*

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A Specimen of Cotton from the Egyptian seed brought to Georgia last Spring by Col. W. C. Dawson, raised by Maj. W. P. Dearmond of this city, has been handed to us for our inspection. The staple is pronounced by competent judges to be very fine, and valuable on account of its length. Should this cotton not degenerate by becoming acclimated, it will be a most valuable acquisition. Egyptian cotton commands in the Liverpool Market, a price midway between Sea Island and Upland.

Augusta Chronicle.

We learn by a gentleman just from Texas, that Wm. H. Wharton, Esq., the Minister from Texas to the U. States, has made his escape from Matamoras and has arrived in Texas.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON (DEL.) JOURNAL.

A productive Peach Farm.—Mr. Jacob Ridgeway has a farm near Delaware city, in this county, on which he commenced planting a peach orchard in the year 1831. A neighbor of Mr. Ridgeway gave us, a few days since, the following account of the condition and product of the peach plantation during the present year. In the seven years which have elapsed since he commenced the plantation, Mr. Ridgeway has planted 140 acres—100 trees on the acre. The produce of the present year is estimated, by our informant, at 100 baskets of peaches per acre, or 14,000 baskets of peaches. The peaches, of which he presented us some specimens, are of the finest kind, large, and of delicious flavor. Two schooners are constantly employed in transporting the fruit to the Philadelphia and New York markets; where, we understand, it meets with ready sale at $3, $4, to $5 per basket. It is estimated that his peach crop will yield a profit, during the present year, of *twenty thousand dollars!* We add to this statement, that there is no part of our country which is more favorable to the production of this delicious fruit than the vicinity of Delaware city, and the whole district of country lying along the western shore of the Delaware, and extending from the Christiana down to Bombay Hook.

Senator King, from Georgia is out in a set speech against the President, though he thinks that he can't cut loose yet from his political associates.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCorquodale, Mr. HENRY M. JOHNSON, to Miss ANN MARIA J. CROSBY.

In Randolph county, on Thursday the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mark Russel, Mr. JESSE ANDERS to Miss LETITIA A. BROWER, daughter of Maj. Abraham Brower.

In Wake Forest, Wake County, on Tuesday night last, at the residence of John Ligon, Esq. Mr. KEMP HILL, of Franklin County, to Miss ELIZA LIGON.

In Wake County, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, KIMBROUGH JONES, Esq. to Miss MARY W. WARREN, daughter of Rev. Henry Warren.

In Wake County, a few days since, Rev. RUFUS WILEY to Mrs. MARY POWELL, widow of the late Dempsy Powell, Esq.

DIED,

In Columbus county, on the 9th instant, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. JOHN KELLY, formerly of Bladen.

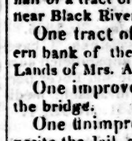
In Greene County, Alabama, on the 30th ult., BENJAMIN S. KING, Esq. Mr. King for many years held the office of Clerk of the County Court of Wake. He was a highly esteemed citizen of Raleigh, during his residence there.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 26th, O'Hanlon's boat Lady of the Lake, from Wilmington, with Goods for U. S. Arsenal, Nott & Starr, Curtis & Myrover, Hart & Fuller, George McNeill and C. J. Orrell.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 27.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	30 a 35
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 13	Sugar, brown,	7a 11
Beeswax,	22½	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	55 a 85
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a 3 25
Corn,	$1 a $1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10a 12
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 15
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	60a65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25



WATER WORKS.

As soon as possible, we will replace the burnted Logs, and put the Works in good order.

A. J. ERAMBERT, Superintendent.

September 27.

Leather and Shoe Store,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT, PERSON STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM THE MARKET SQUARE.

THE SUBSCHIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and upper LEATHER, skirting & bridle do. Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for *Cash.*

☞Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best materials

S. T. HAWLEY.

September 26, 1837. 60-3t.

Female Classical School.

THIS School will be reopened on Monday the 16th October, under the superintendence of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, assisted in the classical Department by Mr. E. Tripp.

To secure efficient instruction, Teachers of approved qualifications have been employed, and the number of pupils to whom their attention will be devoted is limited. The Committee therefore recommend this School as affording opportunity to young ladies for acquiring a thorough education and as under a good moral influence.—Reference to

Rev. J. H. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
LOUIS D HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
T. C. BLAKE,
C. T HAIGH,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
} *Committee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 26 60-tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Robert Campbell, dec'd, I will sell publicly, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 13th day of *November* next, TWO TRACTS of PINEY LAND, well timbered, containing 640 acres each, lying on the South East side of Cape Fear river, adjacent to each other, and adjoining the Lands of Jas. Cameron, Graham and others.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-half of a tract of 500 acres, lying on Great Creek, near Black River.

One tract of 117 acres, on the South-eastern bank of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Armstrong and McAlister.

One improved Lot in Campbellton, near the bridge.

One unimproved Lot in Fayetteville, opposite the Jail, and

That Fertile and valuable Posaession of Land, whereupon the dec'd formerly lived, containing about 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and within ten miles of the former place.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the premises.

ALEX'R ELLIOT, Ex'r.

September 19, 1837. 60ts.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Archibald McEachern, vs. Flora Currie and Lucy Moore. } PETITION *For the alteration of a Grant and Home Conveyance.*

IT being made evident to the Court, that Lucy Moore, one of the Defendants, resides without the limits of this State, "*Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the said Lucy appear at the next sitting of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, and make defence, if any she hath, to the prayer of the petition."

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, in the 61st year of our Independence, A. D., 1837.

[60-6w.] SDH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties.

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

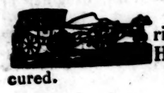
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well urnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS*,
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the sout obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c,

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

July 5, 1837. 48tf.

BECKWITH'S
PILLS.
ANTI DYSPEPTIC.

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 7tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imbibe a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unpledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a genera assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Faetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48 tf.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.
6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having entered in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. [illegible]

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Andrew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest holden before Joseph Gaither, Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Cumberland, was recently murdered in said county, and that one George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid) stands charged with the commission of said felony; and whereas it is represented to me that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who may apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do hereby require all officers, whether civil or military within this State, to use their best exertions to effect the apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Raleigh, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B[illegible]

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Secy.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of a muscular constitution, complexion full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. He wore on leaving a blue cloth coat and [illegible] lar.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that subscriber alone is authorized to settle the accounts, and it is essential that the accounts be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S [illegible] TAINS, or adventures in the [illegible] Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; [illegible] gate, by the author of the Pickwick [illegible] ton, by the author of Rookwood; [illegible] gypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy [illegible] of Society, by the Countess of [illegible] souri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.

Just received by

E. [illegible]

August 1, 1837.

J. A. Pleasants, Jr.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly, and will be returned from Europe, and has a fine selection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders for all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Bells of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of [illegible] would here inform those wanting them that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new instead.

C. J. ORR[illegible]

Brick Buildings

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted sizes)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to put it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pate[illegible] doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for whitening or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his long experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTE[illegible]

3 doors South of the Mar[illegible]

February 22, 1837.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Ba[illegible]

For sale by

JOHN [illegible]

July 22.